

sults in wounds of the most varied character—in operations upon the rectum, cranial bones, brain, orbit, and in resections. It has found its widest and most striking applications in tuberculosis of the bones and the operations in this field.

Part III contains articles by Drs. Schlange, Scheuerlein, Fehleisen, DeRuyter, Prof. von Bergmann, and Dr. F. Bramann, upon "The Sterilized Dressing," "The Origin of Suppuration," "The Etiology of Suppuration," "The Iodoform Question," "The Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Brain," and "Two Cases of Patent Urachus in the Adult," some of which will be noticed in detail in future numbers.

HENRY KOPLIK.

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PAPERS FROM THE SURGICAL DISPENSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPSIK.

The public dispensaries connected with the Leipsic University having been provided with a suitably equipped new building, the chief of the surgical department celebrates this event by editing a series of papers founded upon cases observed and treated in this institution. The majority of the papers were written as dissertations for obtaining the degree of M. D. by dispensary students.

The present collection contains almost entirely descriptions of cases.

1. *On congenital luxations of the knee.* By Dr. Carl Muller. A boy three weeks old admitted with the diagnosis "luxatio tibiæ præfemoralis congenita;" cured by replacement and splint in one week.

The author quotes and classifies 17 other similar cases from literature and adds pathological and mechanical remarks. In a postscript the editor adds two further cases of congenital luxation of the knee-joint, with remarks.

2. *A case of localized tuberculosis of the skin due to direct inoculation.* By Dr. Martin Benno Schmidt. A healthy woman was bitten in the lips by her dying and phthisical husband. Subsequently she pricked her finger and probably infected this wound by means of the lip. In both places tuberculous noduli developed, which were excised and microscopically examined. They proved to be tuberculous in character. Eighteen further cases are collected and abstracted.

3. *A case of traumatic displacement of the lower row of carpal bones backwards.* By the editor and Alfred Schmidt. Dislocation by a fall of the ossa capitatum, hamatum and multangulum minus,

(trapezoid, magnum and unciforme.) The bones had not been replaced. Improvement by massage.

4. *Two cases of congenital malformation of the lower extremities.* By the editor and Dr. Dinter. Both cases are classified as the intra-uterine fracture of the tibia of Braun. But as the fibula is absent in one case, and the toes are not normally developed this classification is called in question by the author, who suggests two great a tension of the skin over the parts affected as a cause for deformities.

5. *A case of coccygeal tumor.* By Dr. Martin Benno Schmidt. Complete clinical and pathological description of a cystic tumor over the coccyx in a child of 9 months and its removal, with remarks as to its probable origin from the conus medullaris.

6. *Contributions to vesical surgery. A.—Operative treatment of hypertrophied prostate.* By the editor and R. Meyer. Two cases in which the editor performed suprapubic cystotomy and exsected the middle prostatic lobe by galvanocautery. Ages 67 and 72 respectively. One case complicated with stone, the other with cystitis. In both cases improvement occurred, by reason of diminished cystitis and extraction of stones; but in neither case did the ability to urinate voluntarily return. The editor attributes this to failure to dilate the prostatic urethra.

He believes excision of the middle lobe of the prostate only indicated when the rest of the prostate is not enlarged; but prefers the supra-pubic method for its removal. Complications with the disease of other organs behind the bladder contraindicate all interference.

*B.—Three cases of tumor of the bladder.* By the editor, Drs. Schadenbrod and Kollath,

(1). Villous tumor of the bladder; occlusion of right ureter, cystitis, nephritis. Death on fourth day. No operation. Autopsy.—A second tumor of benign papillary character was found near the right ureter.

(2). Patient, æt. 62, suffered for two years from hæmaturia. Microscopically portions of a villous tumor found in urine. Sectio alta; ablation of tumor. Dismissed improved. Death four months later from inanition. No recurrence of hæmorrhage.

(3). Primary cancer of bladder with metastases, in man æt. 51 years. Sectio alta. Tumor scraped out, Wound packed with iodoformized gauze. Death one month later. Autopsy.

ZUR URANOPLASTIK, STAPHYLORRHAPHIE UND PROTHESE. Von Dr. med. LUDWIG BRANDT in Berlin. Berlin, 1888. Aug. Hirschwald; New York, G. E. Stechert.